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SUGGESTIONS FOR THE COMING NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Victor L. Berger Discusses the Platform to be Adopted.

It is hardly necessary to state that the next National Convention of the Socialist Party (Social-Democratic Party) to be held in Chicago on May 1, will be the most important convention held thus far, for the simple reason that the party has grown in dimensions and importance. In order to make this convention do its full duty to the party and the labor movement, every state in the Union should send its full quota of delegates, and pick out members who are most fit to represent the tenor and the mental make-up of the membership of the respective states. And there is one thing that I would recommend to the membership of every state, that is, not to send men who are agitators or "soap-box orators." Furthermore, not to send men who are new in the movement and imagine that they have to recite all they know about "surplus value," "class-consciousness," etc., in order to prove their "uncompromising Socialism" to the delegates assembled, and thus take up the very valuable time of a convention which has convened to transact the business of the Socialist party. I believe it would be a good plan for the Committee on Rules and Order to find some method by which our next national convention would be enabled to dispense with soap-box oratory entirely. Any delegate who has a soap-box speech pressing on his heart and must get rid of it in order to be happy, may do so in the evening on any street corner in Chicago.

I am not even sure that this convention, which has been called for the purpose of nominating a president and vice-president, should go into any discussions about the different theories of Socialism. We ought to leave the platform—which is virtually today the international Socialist platform—untouched, with the exception perhaps of a few verbal changes. Scientific discussions of theories as such cannot at best be decided by a majority vote of any convention. Scientific facts have never yet been decided by majority vote—and economic facts and philosophical problems no more than mathematical or historical facts and problems. All such matters ought to be discussed for months or even years in the party press—in fact they ought to be discussed continuously—and then decided by a convention called for that purpose in "off years" politically, and by a convention made up in an entirely different way from the one which is called to nominate a president and a vice-president.

All this convention ought to do, and do it without losing sight of our goal—the collective ownership of all means of production and distribution—is to formulate a working program for the present national campaign, and working programs for the coming state and municipal elections.

The Socialist party being a political organization, it will be of the greatest importance for the national convention to express the demands on which we shall put the main stress in the present national campaign. While at all times we strive towards abolishing the capitalist system, the collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution is surely not the issue in 1904. Being a political party and not simply a propaganda club, we must this year press such issues as are possible in this campaign—such demands as will ameliorate the condition of the laboring class, strengthen its power of resistance, and by these very conditions weaken capitalism and hasten its downfall. As one such measure I would favor old-age pensions for working men and working women, connected with state or national insurance in cases of sickness or for persons out of work—something on the German pattern, only on a much larger scale and from a Socialist standpoint. The fact that the German government is going to have a very complete exhibit on that subject this year in St. Louis, and also the fact that pensions have been granted very liberally in this country to old soldiers—just now President Roosevelt has enlarged the pension system very much on his own responsibility—will make this issue very timely and help us to get the ear of the public also for our other Socialist demands.

The convention ought also to define the policy of the party towards the trades unions in a more independent way than was the case at the convention in Indianapolis, when our party was put into the position of "running after the unions." While we naturally and unqualifiedly are in favor of organized labor and in favor of the economic movement of the working people, it is to be understood that the Socialist movement is the much grander and more important movement of the two, and that we are not to waste our energy in getting endorsements that mean nothing.

The trust question will no doubt be made an issue by one, or possibly both, of the old parties. The nationalization of the trusts would therefore be one of the best points to be put in the foreground during the national campaign, and also one of the most Socialist.

The treaty between our country and China coming to an end this fall, it will be necessary for our party to take a stand on the Chinese immigration question, especially as it is possible that we may elect some Socialists to Congress this year. It might even be advisable to formulate a demand as to the regulation of immigration in general—for instance, government help for a certain class of immigrants to reach parts of the country where they may be made useful members of our population instead of leaving immigrants to hang around the larger cities, where many often sink into the proletariat of the slum.

Of more importance even than all these may be the formulation of a Socialist farmers' program for certain states. And of vital importance to all states is a general working program for cities and municipalities, because the Socialist party (Social-Democratic party) is nowadays before all things a city party, and we shall carry and do carry cities before we can carry states.

As to the constitution of the party, that should not be much changed. A presidential year is not the most favorable time to tamper with the organization of the party. The principle of state autonomy, which originated in Wisconsin and for which Wisconsin was the foremost champion, and for which Wisconsin now stands as much as ever, has proven a godsend to the party. I do not think that there is any more opposition to it (of any importance) anywhere in the country. The sphere and the power of the national secretary and of the national committee ought if any thing to be enlarged rather than enlarged. Yet I do not agree with those who want to do away with the national committee entirely. We ought to have some sort of national central organization. Without a national committee a national secretary would become either altogether or entirely powerless, neither of which would be for the good of the movement. I hope we shall find some way of giving each state the representation in the national committee which it ought to have according to its membership, without putting all the voting power of the party into the hands of one or two men.

But these are all matters of minor consequence. The main thing is that we are to stick to international Socialism in the matter of platform, that we do not read ourselves out of the concert of the international movement, as a certain Chicago faction wanted us to do. Furthermore that we should keep an open eye on the development of modern capitalism in America, that we should take a stand on every issue before the American people, but take that stand from a Social-Democratic standpoint. On a small scale we have done this in Milwaukee and in Wisconsin, and have had eminent success. I am sure if the country at large will adopt our tactics for the propaganda of Socialism, every state of America will make the same headway as in Milwaukee and Wisconsin.

Window washers in Milwaukee earn the munificent sum of twenty dollars a month. They risk their lives every day, especially in the big office buildings, and yet an ordinary song and dance man gets princely pay in comparison and sees lots of scenery besides! The best the capitalist system can say to mankind is that to the industrious the poorest pay goes to the man who works

hardest, who works in the most disagreeable occupations and who must take the greatest risks in his employment, and it is just because men are cheap under the capitalist system that they must work in the midst of danger. Think of the thousands killed in the railroads, in the mines and in the mills, think of the thousands impaired in health every year and robbed of years they

ought to live to live out their normal lives—on this one line alone we have ample justification for our advocacy of a change of systems. When men are cheap their lives will not be valued. Socialism will bring possibilities of long life to the people that they cannot even dream of today!

The Herald, ten weeks, ten cents.

Victor L. Berger.

Race suicide is a capitalistic product, nothing more, nothing less.

Socialism means hope for the human family. It will turn human vultures into real human beings.

Which do you want, Socialism or a social cataclysm? One or the other is coming, as sure as there is a sun above us.

It is amusing to note how some sensitive souls cry out against strikes because of some of the things connected with them, and at the same time glow over the slaughters between "civilized" nations called wars and find nothing distressing in the utterly fiendish incidents associated inseparably with such a conflict. Such people may be said to be possessed of capitalist minds. The big war between nations, no matter how precipitated, is just grand. The little war between contending economic interests, called strikes, on one side of which is a union of workmen striving desperately to force up their standard of living and their citizenship, is to be denounced and condemned!

The Rev. Wm. J. H. Boettker of Shelbyville, Ind., the smooth fellow who went to the city of Racine and organized a branch of Parry's Citizens' Alliance some months ago for the purpose of spreading class hatred and to give the capitalist class a tighter grip on the throats of their work slaves, has bobbed up again. He has a Presbyterian church in Shelbyville "half completed" and for which he now is sending out begging letters to capitalists, trying to get their sympathy by claiming that the trade unionists refuse to worship at his church. He is asking for a "little donation" for a church bazaar he intends to hold and as a quid pro quo agrees to do a little advertising for any firm that gives him a lift. A Racine paper says that Boettker, when he organized the Alliance in Racine "agreed to answer any fair questions put to him, but this he could not do and he left the city." We are not surprised at anything from a man who prostitutes his religion to the hire of capitalism.

From all over the country come reports of great Socialist gains. Even Roosevelt is said to be worried, and Hanna's death is mourned anew as the tide of rule by the people for the people is seen advancing. But Hanna, even by corrupting a few labor leaders, could not have stopped it had he lived. Nor can anyone else. All the false witness, all the bogey-stories spread broadcast in the hope of drowning the Socialist movement amount to nothing. Nay, more! they help the advance, for a lie sooner or later recoils on the person who utters it. Socialism is sweeping round the world. It is irresistible!

"If at first you don't succeed, try, try, again," is one of the class of capitalist mottoes that every day become less valuable to the people. The people are trying again, over and over and over—and are landing in the soup faster than you can count 'em. It is beginning to dawn on them, however, that they are themselves not at fault, but that the system we live under makes success for them almost impossible. Read the statistics of business failures, read the statistics that show in whose hands the wealth is massing if you would see the real situation.

With a lack of food at home, Russia continues to export large amounts of wheat and meal. And Russia is governed politically and industrially by so-called Christians. If these Christians could only be Christianized how much less hunger there would be in the world!

THE CRY FOR BREAD!

New York, April 13.—So great was the crowd of applicants for positions in a new department store on Sixth Avenue today that it became necessary to call out the police reserves to maintain order. It was estimated that anywhere from 4,000 to 8,000 persons were in waiting at 8 o'clock, the hour named in advertisements for receiving the applications.

The Sixth Avenue block, extending from Thirtieth to Fourteenth street, and for several hundred feet east of the two latter thoroughfares was literally jammed with men, women, boys and girls clamoring for a chance to get in the building, and the struggle that ensued to gain entrance taxed all the resources of police ingenuity to prevent accident.

At 11 o'clock, within two hours of the time announced for closing the doors to applicants, the crowd seemed fully as great as early in the day, and street traffic through Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth street was almost at a standstill.

Of the Respectable Unemployed!

A labor leader in Chicago is planning a labor colony down in Mississippi. Thirty thousand acres of land have been secured for the speculation and unions of ten men each are to be formed and the men coaxed down to the colony by the usual lurid stories of the beauty of pioneer life, etc. While we have no reason to say that the men behind this move are dishonest or are exploiting this plan for the sake of their own pockets, it is a plan that needs exposure, just the same. The capitalists would be very well satisfied to have the men they have squeezed out herded away so that they will not be embarrassed by large and hungry hordes of the unemployed. But these city workers are city workers, and even men used to farming and country living find it hard now to live in the country. And it is cowardly and socially unjust for the workers who have built up our cities and their wealth to have to desert what they have produced. It is the capitalists who ought to move out!

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

The appointment to the World's Postal Congress to be held at Rome, Italy, by Roosevelt, of a man who was retired from the United States Congress for his treachery to the public interests and who sought to subordinate our present United States mail system to the corporations that he so zealously represented. If not rank treason is a monstrous error and should be regarded as such, Mr. Lord was one of the most offensive and aggressive political tools that the corporations ever sent to the United States Congress.

The death of Veretschagin will be regretted years and years after Markoff is forgotten. One used his wonderful artistic talent to make people see the true horror of war; the other used his talents in the directing of human slaughter.

Additional editorials on last page.

THE SOCIALIST ALDERMEN ENTER THE MILWAUKEE COMMON COUNCIL WITH ALL EYES UPON THEM.

The nine newly elected Social-Democratic aldermen took their seats in the common council of Milwaukee on April 19. Their first appearance in the council chamber was an occasion of universal interest. Curiosity had been felt by the politicians as to the policy which the new-comers would pursue, and they were closely watched during the session.

The council chamber was crowded with spectators, and many were ready to admit. Huge floral decorations covered the desks of the Social-Democratic aldermen. The Social-Democrats received the attention of the other aldermen, and less costly tributes, such as white and blue flowers presented by Typographical Union No. 6, and a wreath of the Comrade Welch of the Tenth

ward, and business of the session. The election of a president. The Social-Democrats nominated Alderman Emil Seidel of the Third ward. The Republicans nominated Comrade Emil Seidel of the Twentieth ward. The Social-Democrats made no nomination. For city clerk the Social-Democrats nominated H. W. Bismarck, manager of the Social-Democratic Herald, and the Republicans made no nomination. The nine Social-Democratic aldermen, while the 35 Democrats present

The address of Mayor Rose opened with a brief allusion to the campaign just past. "Portisan tongue and portisan pen," he complained, are prone to "magnify mistake to error," or even to "apparent corruption." He comforted himself however with the thought that "politics have now cooled down," and that there would be smooth sailing for the next two years. However when the mayor announced his appointments, the disagreeable Social-Democrats bobbed up again, and cast their nine votes against his appointments.

The first meeting of the council made one thing plain, that the power of the Republicans is completely broken. They are satisfied to become the tail of the Democratic kite. The Social-Democrats are now the opposition. The fact of their solidarity, the fact that they always vote together, will make them a power in municipal politics. Even nine men who act as one are a force not to be ignored. And when the capitalist politicians realize that these are only the vanguard of the coming army, they may well become watchful and anxious.

After the council meeting, the old and new aldermen and the city officials partook of a banquet at a local sporting and gambling resort. The Social-Democratic aldermen however were all conspicuous by their absence. They entered upon their duties with too serious a sense of responsibility to their party and to

the movement to enjoy the feasting and junketing which the old parties consider a main object of their offices.

The men chosen by the Social-Democrats of Milwaukee to carry their standard for the next two years, are men who realize what it means to be gifted with so great a trust. They are carefully picked men, tried workers for Socialism. Their honest faces among the smug masks of the old aldermen, skilled in dork ways and crooked politics, are only a pledge of the new era. They are the pioneers, but a great host is to follow.

E. H. T.

(From the Free Press.)

Milwaukee's new common council has been organized...

Ald. Cornelius Corcoran of the Third ward was elected president of the council for the fourth time. He will announce the appointment of committees next Tuesday. E. M. Schengel was elected city clerk for the fourth time. Mr. Schengel received the votes of all Republican and Democratic aldermen, while the nine Social-Democrats voted for Herman W. Bismarck. Republican aldermen nominated no candidate for president of the council, while the Social-Democrats placed in nomination Ald. Emil Seidel of the Twentieth ward.

The presence of Social-Democrats in the council for the first time was

the cause of much comment and of anticipation as to what they would do. They were first heard from when Ald. Frederic Heath of the Tenth ward nominated Ald. Seidel for president. The only time they voted in opposition to other members of the council was in the matter of ratifying appointments made by the mayor. This they opposed. In the matter of appointments on special committees yesterday they fared equally with the other parties.

Republican aldermen did not differ on any question from the Democrats...

When the council was called to order by City Clerk Schengel at 4 o'clock hardly an alderman could be seen from the front of the council chamber because of flowers on the desks. With the exception of Social-Democrats, the desk of every alderman was piled high with floral tributes. In many instances there was not room for all. Social-Democratic aldermen were not forgotten entirely, but their desks could be distinguished from the others by the absence of huge bouquets of American beauties, carnations and flowers of every description...

At the close of the session old and new aldermen and city officials dined at Weber & Stuber's restaurant. While nearly all the old and new Democratic and Republican aldermen were present, there was not a Social-Democratic alderman at the dinner.

(From the Milwaukee Sentinel.) When the roll had been called and the city clerk made the announcement that the election of a president of the council was first in order, Ald. Stiglbauer of the Nineteenth ward placed in nomination President Corcoran...

"Mr. Clerk, I wish to place in nomination for president, Ald. Emil Seidel," said Ald. Frederic Heath of the Tenth ward, a Social-Democrat. On motion of Ald. Sikora of the Fourteenth ward, the nominations were closed and on motion of Ald. Wittig of the Second ward, the clerk appointed Ald. Wittig, Smith, McKinley, Rittell, and Heath as tellers.

Forty-five votes were cast for president and were distributed as follows: Corcoran, 34; Seidel, 9; Ald. Sherburn M. Becker, 1; Ald. Fred. Braun, 1. The city clerk announced that Mr. Corcoran was elected and appointed Ald. Steigerwald, Seidel, and Lonsford to escort him to the chair. Ald. Seidel's initial appearance placed him at a slight disadvantage. Last week his head was cut open in an accident, and yesterday he wore a huge turban of bandages about his head. Notwithstanding his appearance, however, he did not flinch from his duty and went with the other aldermen to Mr. Corcoran's seat and escorted him to the rostrum...

Ald. Smith paid a strong tribute to the character and ability of City

Clerk Edward M. Schengel in placing him in nomination.

Herman W. Bismarck, a pattern maker and the business manager of the Social-Democratic Herald, was nominated for city clerk by Ald. Melms of the Eleventh ward and received the vote of the nine Social-Democrats. Mr. Schengel received the other thirty-six votes and was made clerk...

Ald. Braun moved that a committee of three be appointed to notify the mayor that the council was organized and was ready to receive any communication he might wish to make.

Ald. Braun, Walter, and Heath were appointed by the president to escort the mayor, and a few moments after they had left the room, cheers at the council door announced that the mayor had arrived...

Ald. Jenz of the Tenth ward, who retired from office, amused some of his friends by showing an imitation dynamite bomb which he declared he intended to leave in his seat for his successor, a Social-Democrat.

Upon the invitation of the president of the council, the city clerk and Commissioner Helms, the aldermen, past and present, and other city officials partook of a luncheon at the restaurant of Weber & Stuber. Mayor Rose and President Corcoran occupied the head of the table and called upon various aldermen for toasts and speeches.

Notes.

When it came to electing a president of the council it was a significant fact that the Republicans voted for Rose's man Corcoran.

When a Social-Democrat was named on the committee to escort the mayor to the council chamber it caused a stir amongst the on-lookers and a wise smile on the faces of some of the old party aldermen. The Social-Democrats, however, had considered that possibility and had decided that as it was the mayor of the city who was to be escorted, and not Rose personally, there could be no objection to it.

There were a few throat scrapings when Rose mentioned the electric light bonds way down the list, after strongly urging a lot of other and less important ones. If the administration possibly can it will side-track the municipal lighting project, and history may repeat itself. We well remember how the street railway deal was raced through the council in 1899.

Pres. Corcoran was given a complete set of jewelry profusely studded with diamonds, by some of his admirers. It is said some of the names would not look well in print.

It was estimated that over \$1,000 was represented in the floral display. As soon as the new council meeting was over Rose and the Milwaukee representative of the Asphalt trust started on a pleasure trip to Arizona, where some of the mayor's wealth is said to be in gold mines.

SOCIALISM MADE PLAIN.

WHY THE FEW ARE RICH AND THE MANY POOR.

By Allan L. Benson.

NOTE: Although these articles are copyrighted, Mr. Benson wishes us to state that Socialist papers are not thereby estopped from reprinting selections from them. — Editor Herald.

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(Continued from last week.)

But more hideous yet, think of this first monstrosity, devious as it is of using its own arms to put food in its mouth—think of it being compelled to beg this right as a privilege from another monstrosity with huge stomach, but NO arms!

Hideous as these pictures are, they are the pictures of the working class and the capitalist class as they exist today.

There stands the working class, the real owner of every particle of machinery in the world, because the working class has made it all. It has good arms. But each of the arms with which labor produces wealth contains four sections instead of two. The first two sections are bone and muscle. These sections the working class controls. The next two sections are land and machinery. The last two sections of its own arms the working class does not control and without them the first two sections are useless.

Putting it in another way, of what value are labor's bone and muscle arms if it cannot reach out at will and grasp the land and machinery without which its bone and sinew are useless in the production of wealth? Ask the man whose bone and muscle arms are amputated at his shoulders and the man who is "out of a job," denied the privilege of using land or machinery—THE MAN WHOSE ARMS ARE AMPUTATED WHERE THEIR REAL POWER BEGINS, AT THE POINT WHERE THE FINGER TIPS GRASP THE MACHINE. An armless man can produce just as much wealth as can the man who is "out of a job"—the man who has been denied the opportunity to use land or machinery. And the man who is compelled to relinquish four-fifths of his product as the price of the privilege of using the last two sections of his arms is actually forced to try to make a living with only two-fifths of one arm instead of two whole arms.

But look again at the picture. Beside the working class stands the capitalist class—the class that TAKES, but does not MAKE wealth. And this capitalist class says to labor: "You are hungry. I have enough food to last me a year, but I would like to store away a still larger supply. You cannot get food for the present, nor I for the future unless somebody produces wealth with the machinery I own. I don't want to work with this machinery myself and I will not let you work with it unless you will agree to take in the form of wages only a fifth of what you create and give me the rest for the use of the machinery."

AND THE WORKING CLASS PAYS THIS AWFUL PRICE FOR THE USE OF ITS OWN ARMS!

Why? First, because the working class cannot get food into its stomach in any other way.

Second, BECAUSE THE WORKING CLASS IS HUNGRY TODAY; unlike the capitalist class it is not thinking about appeasing a possible hunger next year. IT MUST HAVE FOOD AT ONCE AT ANY PRICE. To get food, it must produce wealth with MACHINERY. And if the class that controls the machinery will not let it be used except for a price that represents four-fifths of labor's products, LABOR MUST PAY THE PRICE! THERE IS NO ESCAPE. Labor is hungry TODAY. The capitalist will not run out of food until next year. HE CAN WAIT. He knows that labor's hunger will drive it to the machine at any price long before he can possibly consume his year's supply of food.

So Socialism takes this position: So long as one class of men have the power to control the machinery that other men must use to get a living, so long will the greed inherent in human nature enable the controlling class to exploit the others;

Labor can obtain its full product only when it can apply itself to the things that are used to produce wealth—land and machinery—without agreeing to give any part of its product to another as the price of their use;

Land and machinery being necessary to produce wealth, man has the same natural right to their free use that he has to life itself, because the value of the right to live is in direct proportion to the opportunity to exercise it. In other words, a man's "right to live" is of no value to him if he cannot obtain anything with which to sustain life.

Therefore Socialism says that man, machinery and land must be BROUGHT TOGETHER, that the toll-gates of capitalism must be TORN DOWN, and that every human being's OPPORTUNITY to produce the means with which to sustain life shall be considered as sacred as his RIGHT to live.

Unless access to land and machinery is free to all, those who are compelled to beg as a privilege the right to use land and machinery will be robbed by those who dispense this privilege.

Access to land and machinery cannot be FREE to all until land and machinery are OWNED by all.

In other words, the individuals that form the atoms of which the giant of labor is composed must wrest control of the giant's arms from the armless monster of capitalism.

A condition of society that denies a man the right to use his arms to produce food to satisfy his hunger, without giving part of his product to another for the mere privilege of working is as unnatural as would be a human being with a brain to feel hunger, but without the power to move his arms to obtain food,

except as someone else might give him permission to do so. If there were such a monstrosity in the world, the NATURAL way to cure him would be to destroy the power of all other persons to prevent him from moving his arms at will.

And that's why Socialists say that the destruction of private ownership of land and machinery—neither of which is now owned by labor—and the substitution thereof of public ownership is the only NATURAL remedy for the economic diseases produced by the private ownership of the means of production. In other words, Socialists affirm that it is unnatural for a few to own all the land and tools with which the many must work or starve. And the only way to guarantee to every man the right to use land and tools without paying a price to an idling class for the privilege of using them, is to destroy the private ownership of everything that labor uses to produce wealth and vest the title to such property in all of the people.

FOR JUST SO LONG AS THE LAW DEFENDS THE CLAIM OF ANY MAN TO THE EXCLUSIVE OWNERSHIP OF A FOOT OF LAND, OR A POUND OF MACHINERY, THE LAND AND MACHINERY OF THE WORLD WILL BE HELD BY A FEW AND THE REST OF THE WORLD WILL BE COMPELLED TO GIVE THEM MOST OF THEIR PRODUCTS FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF KEEPING THEIR FEET ON THE EARTH AND USING TOOLS TO MAKE A LIVING.

Karl Marx was the first man to grasp this great truth in its entirety.

But he did not CREATE the remedy when he discovered it any more than Newton created the law of gravitation when he saw why the apple fell. Each simply saw a fact in advance of his fellows, and while the world disputed Newton for a time as it is now disputing Marx, the fact remained as Newton stated it and the world had to accept it in the end.

WHY A NEW MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE IS NEEDED.

Under Socialism, the medium of exchange now known as money would be abolished and in its place would be substituted the labor-time check.

If a man were to work four hours to make a pair of shoes, he would receive from the government in place of what is now known as "wages" a labor-time check, which would merely certify that the bearer had done four hours of useful labor and was entitled to exchange his labor-time check for any article created by anybody else in the same length of time.

And the shoes that he made, instead of being marked "\$3.50" or some other figure, would be marked "4 1-2 hours," for example, the extra half hour, or whatever it might be, representing the wear and tear on the government's tools, which the shoemaker who used them would be under obligations to make good, as it would also represent the time devoted by others in preparing the raw materials for the shoemaker's use. These figures are not exact, of course, but they will do for the purpose of illustration.

Now, why do Socialists contend that it is necessary to abolish money as a medium of exchange and substitute the labor-time check?

So radical a change in the method of exchanging the products of labor would not be justified unless there were an equally radical effect in the present method.

Wherein, then, do the Socialists contend that the present method is defective? Let us see.

No civilized man can satisfy even his most moderate wants with the things he makes himself, if he work ever so hard. In other words, no civilized man—or uncivilized man, for that matter—can labor on the coffee plantations of Brazil long enough to produce as much coffee as he wants, then flit to the coal mines of Pennsylvania to mine his winter's coal, go back to the south to produce some sugar for his coffee and then raise sheep and cotton for a few days to obtain clothing. The things that every man consumes come from all quarters of the earth and the only way any man can obtain the things he needs to satisfy his ordinary wants is to exchange the products of his own labor for the products of many other men scattered all over the world.

And since a numerous, civilized people cannot exchange the identical articles they produce for the articles created by others, it is necessary that there shall be some medium of exchange—something representing value that can be exchanged for anything of equal value. That is why we now have what is known as money.

But let us see how labor fares when it receives money for its labor and exchanges money for the products of other men's labor. We have seen from the census figures that the average American laborer produces \$2,450 of value each year and receives in the form of wages only \$437. In other words, the average American laborer is compelled to produce \$5 of wealth in order to get \$1 in money. It is this monstrous injustice that Socialism would abolish by giving labor the ownership of the tools with which it works. But while the public ownership of capital—of machinery and land—would enable labor to obtain what it produced, we have seen that the individual laborer can not satisfy his wants with the things that he, himself, produces. He must exchange the things he has produced for the things that other laborers have produced. And any medium of exchange that will not permit him to exchange equal amounts of value on even terms is unjust.

Socialists contend that the existing medium of exchange is unjust to labor and in proof of their contention, they only ask

the fair-minded to trace the dollar that labor gets in the form of wages until the dollar is exchanged for something that labor desires.

WATCH NOW, AND SEE THE DOLLAR GO FROM THE HAND OF THE CAPITALIST INTO THE HAND OF THE WAGE-WORKER AND FROM THERE INTO THE HAND OF ANOTHER CAPITALIST WHO HOLDS THE PRODUCT OF SOME OTHER LABORER THAT THE FIRST LABORER DESIRES:

The laborer produces \$5 of value and receives therefor \$1 in wages—ROBBED OF 80 PER CENT OF HIS PRODUCT AT THE START!

But that would not be so bad if he could exchange the dollar he DOES get for a full dollar's worth of the product of some other laborer.

CAN HE DO IT?

Watch again: The laborer takes his dollar and goes to a store to exchange it for a dollar's worth of groceries, a dollar's worth of meat, or a dollar's worth of clothing that other laborers like himself have produced.

Does he GET a dollar's worth of any of these products? Does he GET the same amount of meat, or clothing, or groceries that other laborers received a dollar for producing?

HE GETS NOTHING OF THE KIND!

Between the laborer who goes to buy (and we will suppose that he is a maker of furniture) and the other laborers who have produced groceries, meat and clothing, there stand a long line of middle-men capitalists who demand PROFITS before they will permit the makers of furniture meat, groceries and clothing to exchange their products among each other.

And these capitalists demanding PROFITS compel the furniture-maker who goes to exchange the dollar's worth of value he has created for a dollar's worth of the value of some other laborer, to accept for his dollar an article that the laborer who created it received only 31 or 40 cents for making.

And when the makers of groceries and clothing go with their dollars to exchange them for the other laborer's furniture, these same capitalists, with their incessant demands for PROFITS, compel them to exchange each of their dollars for an amount of furniture that the man who made it received only 30 or 40 cents for making! And the fact that values are expressed in dollars and cents instead of in labor hours blinds labor's eyes to the extent of the robbery.

Do you begin to SEE why the Socialists contend that the present medium of exchange called money robs labor for the benefit of capitalists?

Do you begin to SEE why the labor that creates ALL wealth is itself POOR when one laborer is compelled to produce \$5 worth of value in order to get 30 or 40 cents worth of the value that some other laborer has produced?

And, do you begin to SEE that while the private ownership of machinery enables the capitalist class to rob labor of the first \$4 it loses when it accepts in wages only a fifth of its product, THAT THE PRESENT MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE ENABLES LABOR TO BE ROBBED OF MORE THAN HALF OF WHAT IS LEFT WHEN IT GOES TO BUY?

The law makes it a crime punishable by a long term of imprisonment in a penitentiary to erase the figure "1" on a dollar bill and substitute the figure "2," on the ground that such substitution tends to rob the person to whom the bill is next passed.

Is the robbery less actual if the dollar bill is disguised as corn, potatoes, or anything else and then "passed" as \$2?

And if it be right to send to the penitentiary the man who "raises" a \$1 bill to \$2, is it very brilliant to give a palace to the man who can "raise" and pass a MILLION dollar bills merely by exchanging them for commodities the real value of which is unknown to the persons to whom he sells them?

Yet, to a limited extent, that is exactly what takes place every time any article is sold for more than its cost to produce it.

Capitalists rob each other in this way to the full extent of their powers of deception and falsification. A capitalist has money lying in the bank. He cannot take \$10,000 in a sack and by canvassing his capitalist friends, find someone who will give him \$15,000 for it. He cannot get a cent more than \$10,000 for his money. BECAUSE EVERYONE KNOWS EXACTLY WHAT IT IS WORTH. What, then, does he do? He disguises this \$10,000 as a corner lot, a brick block, or something else, the actual value of which is not so plain as was the value of the \$10,000 that he paid for it. He represents that his corner lot, brick block, or whatever it may be, is worth much more than \$10,000—perhaps \$12,000 or \$15,000—with the result that in a few days he finds a purchaser and deposits possibly \$15,000 in the very bank from which a few days before he had drawn \$10,000.

In the millions of cases of which this is typical, has anything been done except to exchange a smaller sum of money for a larger sum, merely by disguising the smaller sum as a commodity the real value of which is not known to the purchaser?

Is it less ROBBERY to induce a man to pay \$15,000 for \$10,000 disguised as a brick block than it would be to blow the door of the safe and take \$5,000? The difference in the net result is not apparent, except that the man who is robbed has, in the possession of the brick block, what a burglar would call a "kick" by means of which he may hope to reimburse himself from somebody else's safe. And yet this sort of legalized thievery is what the world calls "business" and the capitalist who is most successful at deception is the "best" business man.

The capitalist system having compelled the capitalists to cultivate their ability to deceive others, or get out of the game, it has naturally followed that a few have become vastly more expert in deception than the rest of the class. Therefore we have a few monumental business liars who are feared by all their kind. The less expert liars—the small capitalists—more than half expect to be bunched every time they deal with them, while the wage-workers read of their depredations with much the same feeling that children read of giant robbers in fairyland.

Under this system of legalized robbery by means of a deceptive medium of exchange, no man can have so much money that he may not lose it all if he stay in the game and play hard enough. Everybody is bent on getting his money and while, ordinarily, it is a game in which the big fish feed on the small, next smaller, the larger fish sometimes combine and bite a piece out of the biggest swimmer in the group. But on the whole, the present medium of exchange not only permits a monstrous injustice to be done to the producing class, but it is disastrous to all except the greatest capitalists. The capitalist with only \$50,000 or \$100,000 must keep a sharp eye on his business all the time, or he will be swept off the board, and watch as simply as he can he is often swept off anyway.

Since money as a medium of exchange is detrimental to the interests not only of the entire working class, but of the real interests of most of the capitalist class, why is such a medium of exchange retained? Why is it ever adopted, in fact?

Money, as a medium of exchange, had its origin in ignorance, as it depends for its continued existence upon the ignorance of the many and the greed of a few.

In the beginning, when hunting wild animals was the occupation of most human beings, skins and furs were the mediums of exchange. A little later, when most of the population had turned to cattle raising, cattle became the medium of exchange. Then unsmelted metals, like tin, iron and lead were used, their exchange value being solely dependent upon their weight. And a thousand years before the time of Christ, stamped metals of the kind now used, appeared as money.

NECESSITY, as we have seen, first compelled the use of a medium of exchange and IGNORANCE caused the use of mediums that had no scientific basis, because they contained no element by means of which those who wished to exchange their products could know that the exchange would be injurious neither to the buyer nor the seller. In the beginning it was probably not the intention that the absence of this element should work to the advantage of any class of individuals; but thousands of years of experience has shown that the absence of such a safe-guard HAS and DOES work to the advantage of a few at a corresponding disadvantage to the many. The few who are enabled by this unscientific medium of exchange to enrich themselves at the expense of the others are naturally well satisfied with it and wish it to remain. The many who are being wronged by the use of money as a medium of exchange have never recognized the nature of the wrong and have therefore never sought a remedy. The Socialist party alone, of all the political parties in the United States, has recognized the nature of this monstrous wrong and has devised a remedy. And it is so simple a remedy that when once stated, neither its absolute justice nor its practicability can be honestly questioned.

How, then, would Socialism make the labor-time check serve the purpose of a medium of exchange without enabling anyone to profit by it to the disadvantage of another?

Well, to begin, we would all be working just as we are now, this man in a shoe-shop, that man in a foundry, another at house-building and so on. For the most part, we should all be working in the same factories and work-places in which we now toil, though if it should be found that the capitalist desire for profits had caused too many shoe-shops to spring up, the superfluous shops would be closed and the shoe-makers would be given an opportunity to make something for which there WAS a demand—not a difficult task when the fact is considered that no human being is now able to obtain more than a FEW of the things he would like to have. But most of us would be working just as we are now, the only difference being that the government would own the land and machinery with which we would work and we would therefore not be required to give four-fifths of our products as the price of the use of the other elements that labor must use to produce wealth. And when pay-day came, instead of getting an envelope containing \$5, \$8, or any other sum of money, the government, as the representative of ALL the people, in whom the ownership of the land and machinery would be vested, would simply issue to each laborer a labor-time check.

This labor-time check would be nothing more than a certificate that the person to whom it was issued had performed a certain number of hours of useful labor that week and was entitled to anything else that had been produced by any other man in the country in the same number of hours.

If the laborer were a shoe-maker and had worked 48 hours that week, he could buy back practically all of his own product if he wished and receive, say "48 hours' worth" of shoes, the government retaining the product of a half hour, or some other small amount, to make up for the wear and tear on the machinery, etc.

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

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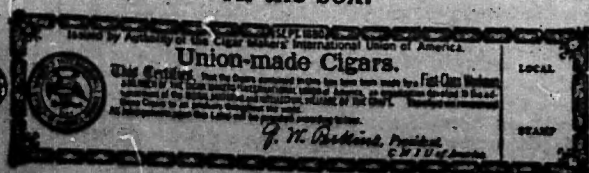
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Colorado the Shame of the Nation.

Unspeaking Colorado! And unspeaking Colorado capitalism. If there has been one grain of truthfulness sent out by the kid gowned, exploiting crew of human cormorants there about the miners of that state we have yet to see it. And on the other hand, we have seen very little from the miners' side that we thought was not true. The capitalistic chain of lying newspapers that hold the minds of the people of this country in ignorance, have published so much untruth about the Colorado situation that even their capitalistic readers themselves have come to regard them as unreliable. The fact is those sheets do not dare to tell the truth about the Colorado situation; it would gain too much sympathy for the miners and find too much expression politically. Recently Dr. Washington Gladden went to Colorado to see for himself what the true state of things was and some of the things he writes make interesting reading. Here is what he says of Pres. Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners:

"I could not meet Mr. Moyer; he is still, as I have said, in military confinement at Telluride. The offense for which he was last imprisoned was the desecration of the American flag. This desecration consisted, as a journalist told me, in printing upon the flag a variety of most atrocious anarchistic sentiments. The same report was in general circulation, and it was believed by all with whom I talked—even by those in sympathy with the miners—that this offense was of a heinous character.

Later I succeeded in obtaining a copy of this document, and here transcribe the entire inscription:

- "Is Colorado in America?"
- "Martial law declared in Colorado!"
- "Habeas corpus suspended in Colorado!"
- "The press throttled in Colorado!"
- "Bullpens for union men in Colorado!"
- "Free speech denied in Colorado!"
- "Wholesale arrests without warrant in Colorado!"
- "Union men exiled from homes and families in Colorado!"
- "Constitutional right to bear arms questioned in Colorado!"
- "Corporations corrupt and control administration in Colorado!"
- "Right of fair, impartial and speedy trial abolished in Colorado!"
- "Citizens' alliance resorts to mob law and violence in Colorado!"
- "Militia hired by corporations to break the strike in Colorado!"

The tenth and thirteenth of these statements might be disputed; the rest, as will appear in subsequent letters, are indubitable facts.

Away from the stimulating atmosphere of Colorado their anarchistic character will not appear; and the imprisonment of a man for having painted these sentences on the stripes of an American flag seems a strange procedure.

One gentleman whose business it is to be well informed, told me in explaining the deportations, that the conditions in the mining camps had become intolerable; that dynamiting of mines, wrecking of trains and assassinations were of constant occurrence; that no man dared to sit in his house at night with uncurtained windows for fear of being shot; that no man knew whose turn would come next.

Not many minutes later, in the same conversation, in protesting against the stories which had appeared in eastern papers he said that the reports of lawlessness had been greatly exaggerated; that there had been but one murder in Cripple Creek within the last year and that had nothing to do with the labor troubles, and that one mine superintendent in Telluride had been shot, probably by some miner. There had indeed been many assaults and beatings of non-union men, but no such carnival of crime as had been reported.

The two ends of the story do not agree very well; I judge that both ends were somewhat distorted.

Even some of the capitalist newspapers of Colorado are constrained for the sake of holding their subscribers to speak with some fairness. Thus, here is a clipping from an editorial in the Denver Post:

"If Governor Peabody did not want his visit to the scene of the strike at Colorado City to result in honest arbitration, he took exactly the right course.

"He visited with the military. He had a heart-to-heart consultation with the mill owners. He talked familiarly with the 'strike-breakers,' usually known as scabs.

"But he failed to have anything to do with the men whose wrongs are the cause of the strike. He neglected to consult with the citizens who know both sides of the case.

"What the people of Colorado want is arbitration. The governor gave them a military review. What the strikers want is justice. The governor gave them the cold shoulder.

"Does the governor court the worst?"

And the Rocky Mountain News of Denver said:

"The governor should understand that the people of this state, almost without exception, look on him as a partisan of the mill owners and think that the mill owners would have agreed to arbitration long ago were it not that they expect to have his full support whether they be right or wrong. This belief in the minds of the people may do the governor an injustice, but if it does he is responsible for it, and he only can remove it.

"The conviction that the governor stands with the mill owners took deep root when he called out the National Guard and rushed it to Colorado Springs... beginning in April, is itself an indication of the most extraordinary ignorance or recklessness on the part of the governor. A half-brained adventurer like Bell is about the last man in the state who should be placed in a position so responsible as that of adjutant general."

These expressions of newspapers at the scene of battle do not, of course, voice the intense feelings of the working class which has had to bear the brunt of the capitalistic malevolence, but it shows what the feeling of the general public outside of the holders of mining stock is.

All over this country there are newspapers dishing up daily two or three columns of editorial matter on subjects of supposed interest to the people, and every day the editors of these columns are casting about for current topics of moment upon which to enlighten their readers. Yet not a line about the truth in Colorado. These papers are largely ruled from their business departments. The day when the editor in chief laid down the policy of the paper is long gone by. This fact ought to give the public its cue—especially the wage-working part of the public. Let such people say to the solicitors or to the editors or representatives of such papers: "I take your paper to get the news of the day. If you print untruths about the working people of Colorado, I shall try to shift my patronage to some paper that will give me the truth."

And as the Colorado situation bids fair to continue for some time to come, it is not too late to put this advice in practice.



A Man who sits on Powder should not be Careless with Matches!

Some Wisconsin Election Comments by the Press.

How the old party press of Wisconsin took the news of the Milwaukee and Wisconsin elections may be seen from the following quotations:

Superior Telegram, Rep.—When the Socialist party can poll within 2,000 votes of as many as the Republican ticket receives in Milwaukee, it is time for people to stop and think. The Socialist, like the poor, we have always with us. Cranks and fanatics are to be expected here and there, but this will not explain the rapid increase in the Socialist vote during the last few years. For this there is but one explanation and that is the number of people dissatisfied, seriously dissatisfied with existing industrial conditions, is rapidly increasing.

(In a later issue): We do not wish to disparage the men who believe in Socialism. We can applaud the motives that animate them. They seek a more scientific organization of the productive factors; they desire to eliminate present wastes of production. They seek to distribute justice. They desire the brotherhood of man. Of these aims we approve. Such aims should be

approved by everybody. No man who desires the betterment of his fellows can do aught but praise them. Not all Socialists are the radicals and fanatics they are supposed to be. Many of them are careful students of history and economics. They deserve a hearing and the people of this country will not deny them this.

Janesville Gazette. — The good people of Milwaukee can afford to spend a little time in sober thought, and ask themselves the question, "Whether are we drifting?" Socialism has not only gained a foothold, but the vote of last Tuesday shows that more than 25 per cent of it was cast for Socialistic candidates, and ten men of this peculiar and dangerous faith were elected as councilmen. Nearly one-third of the voting population of Milwaukee is Socialistic.

This is a menace to the city and if the sentiment continues to develop it will not be long before Republicans and Democrats will find it necessary to unite for self protection.

If the people who come to our shores are unwilling to become loyal

citizens, and abide by the principles which founded and have so successfully controlled the nation, they should be asked to return to native soil.

Socialism will never gain a permanent foothold in this country and the people of Milwaukee should see to it that it is held in abeyance in that city.

Racine Times.—One of the surprises of the election was the large vote polled by the Racine Social-Democrats. As a year ago they polled 670 votes, it was figured that this year they would poll between 800 and 900 votes, but they polled 1,149 votes. Hans Jensen, the candidate for city treasurer, receiving that number of votes. Although the Social-Democrats did not elect a candidate, they held a jubilee meeting and they had good reason to rejoice because of the heavy gains in each ward. They voted straight tickets, there not being a split. Next spring this party will no doubt show another large and surprising increase. They not only drew from the Democratic ranks yesterday, but they pulled heavily from the Republicans.

THE MILWAUKEE TEST OF SOCIALISM.

Quite a number of subscriptions expire this end next week, and we want a few words with the comrades on the subject of the reading matter they as Socialists must have to keep abreast of the progress of the Socialist movement in the United States. The election in Milwaukee produced a magnificent victory for our party and by putting nine men into the board of aldermen and four into the board of supervisors makes Milwaukee the first experimental ground of Socialism in its relations with actual government as represented in our foremost cities. Milwaukee is the thirteenth city in the country in point of population. It comes to the front in matters Socialistic by right of priority, as for many years that city had about the most active group of Socialists of any in the country. For many years it had the oldest Socialist daily paper (German) that was published in the entire country. It was the home of Paul Grottkau, a pioneer leader of Socialism both in Germany and the United States, and many of the older comrades were compatriots of Liebknecht and even of Weitling, and had been active in the Social-Democratic and Communist movement in Germany. These pioneers laid the foundations for Milwaukee's strong movement of the present day. And so it has fallen to Milwaukee to take the lead in laying down the rule of conduct for the Socialist aldermen who will sooner or later exist in all the other cities. You should be posted on what the Milwaukee experiment develops and in order to be posted you must be a subscriber to this paper. How will the nine aldermen, a minority, be able to do? Time will answer this. The Herald will answer it from week to week. You will want to know what measures they stand for and what they oppose. How far can they go? The Herald will be the paper you must have to keep posted. Do not miss a single issue. Send on a half dollar for a year's subscription, and do it at once!

HALF HOURS IN THE HERALD SANCTUM.

Comrade Robert Rutherford of Rhine-lander writes as follows: "I wish to inform you of the tremendous success of the three Thompson lectures held here. Our smaller hall secured for the first two meetings was filled both times by an enthusiastic audience; the first meeting was attended principally by men, but the next meeting had a good attendance of ladies, owing to the good report made by the men.

"At the Opera House, Comrade Thompson was heard and appreciated by a larger audience than falls to the lot of most opera companies that show here, and owing to his convincing style of argument we expect to add about twenty members to the local.

"To give the opinion of one of our staunch Republican voters, who howls about prosperity and lives on frozen potatoes and salt pork, he says, 'Why! that fellow is as good as any of our old party speakers, and he has the gift of gab that makes him dangerous.' So you can imagine the impression that was made on those in the audience, gifted with an ordinary amount of common sense."

Comrade Carl Petersen of Marinette writes: "There is only one opinion among the comrades here and that is, that Comrade Thompson is a very able speaker and the best we could possibly

get to convince the people here that the cause of Socialism is good. All agree that he is a speaker worth hearing."

Dear Editor: I have written for two dates for Comrade Bigelow to lecture here 25th and 26th if I can get them, and if he is as good as Comrade Goebel I think we will be benefited by it.

Louisiana will fall in line if the comrades do their duty. I have been all alone until recently, but thank God I have some good assistance now. Bro. Church is a good worker. He and myself preach Socialism every day and night. We are getting them to read and the result will be beneficial.

La Fayette, La. F. C. Triay.

Social-Dem. Herald: The dictionary came to hand this week. It was what I needed, as my old one was not up to date. I am well pleased, not only with the book, but with the Herald also. The fearless aggressiveness is what I like. Every issue makes its own record. Will do all I can to help it along. Jno. Schell.

Findlay, O. "Comrades: I acknowledge the receipt of the Herald and am more than pleased with the style and tone of its pages. An up to date paper is the best compliment I can pay to it. I have formulated

a plan for spreading Socialism by collecting 10 cents per month from Socialists and passing them on to others and the plan has had the desired effect.

Huntington, W. V. A. J. N. Eakey.

Dear Comrade: Enclosed find P. O. for \$3.00 to push the campaign in Milwaukee. I send to you knowing you will place it where most needed. I am desirous of getting into 'the work again' and have applied to the National Secretary to be placed in the field as speaker and organizer. Should this privilege be

granted me, I may have the pleasure of meeting you again.

The dear old Herald keeps the pace in good shape, every number grows better!

Yours for the Co-operative Commonwealth, Anna Ferry Smith.

San Diego, Cal.

Answer to Correspondents.

C. J. Lamb, Michigan.—Thanks. Will appear next week.

John B. Williamson, Superior, Wis.—The Fabian Socialists are not necessarily different from many other Socialists; some of them, in fact, belonging also to other Socialist organizations in England. The Fabian society is made up mostly of literary men and women believing in collectivism the more or less open to the suspicion of dilettantism, who have sought to make Socialism popular with the intellectual class of England. Bernard Shaw, Sidney Webb, Beatrice Webb, Hubert B. Price, Graham Wallas, and others are, or have been, notable members. Their book, "Fabian Essays in Socialism" is a book that can be recommended. It costs 25 cents and may be ordered through this office.

Notice to Camden, N. J. readers.

L. Juster, 17 Hudson st., Camden, N. J., is authorized to take subscriptions for this paper.

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Teeth Extracted

ABSOLUTELY Without Pain or Danger, 25c.

New Teeth, best and finest made. Guaranteed or money refunded. Standard Crowns and Bridge Teeth. Fine Fillings a leading specialty. We guarantee complete satisfaction, give honest, intelligent advice free and deceive nobody.

DR. YOUNG, 415-416 6th St. Milwaukee, Wis. Hours—8:30 to 6; Sunday, 9 to 12. PHONE 8813 BLACK. COMRADES, YOUR PATRONAGE IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

WHEN ORDERING SUITS DEMAND THIS LABEL

CUSTOM TAILORS UNION LABEL

OUR UNION LABEL

THE ONLY ONE

TO BE RECOGNIZED ON SHIRTS, WAISTS, COLLARS, COATS, LEARN TO ASK FOR IT and also See that your Laundryman has it!

SEE THAT THIS LABEL IS ON ALL

YOU BUY

(Whether Smoking, Chewing or Drinking) NONE GENUINELY MADE WITHOUT IT.

DEMAND THIS LABEL

Ton for ton you can get more heat-value for your money out of
SOLVAY COKE
THE NEW SMOKELESS FUEL
than out of any other fuel you can buy. It makes less mess. It burns to better advantage. It's cheaper, in every way. Sizes same as anthracite. Prompt delivery.
\$5.60 per ton, delivered, and \$5.85 carried in.
\$2.90 per half-ton, delivered, and \$3.05 carried in.

MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS CO.
23 UNIVERSITY BLDG.
Corner Mason & Broadway.
TEL. MAIN 1227.
Ovens Foot of Greenfield Ave.

New Goods
Bright as Sunshine is the Stock of
CLOCKS JEWELRY and Silverware
L. Sachs
THE JEWELER,
418 National Ave.

F. TRENKAMP & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Honest Soaps.
No free premiums. No catch-penny schemes in order to sell our soaps. Ask for TRENKAMP'S SOAPS and you get full weight and HONEST GOODS.
Try Our Popular Brands
CLIMAX and MONITOR.

RICHARD ELSNER, LAWYER.
Specialties: Probate, Corporation and Real Estate Law. All Legal Business Done.
Consulting Lawyer as to safe Money Investments.
OFFICE: 140 North Avenue, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

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DEMAND THIS LABEL

Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee
HEADQUARTERS: 318 State Street, SECOND FLOOR.

The Regular Meetings of the Council are held first and third Wednesdays at 8 o'clock, at 298 Fourth Street, Second Floor.

OFFICERS:
JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St., Sec. Secretary
HENRY HOPPE, 2416 Chambers St., Fin. Secretary
GUSTAVE BACH, 510 Newhall St., Treasurer
WILHELM FLICK, 417 Riverside St., Sergeant at Arms
Business Agent, FRANK J. WESER, 318 State St.

ADVISORY BOARD: Ed. J. Berner, Secy., 1315 Kneeland Ave.; James Sheehan, Wm. Schumacher, Emil Brodke, Jos. Hendrickson, J. E. Kagi. Meets first and third Wednesdays at 7:30 p. m., at 298 Fourth St.

COMMITTEES:
Labor Union: Metal Trade Section meets first and third Mondays, at headquarters, Label Section first and third Mondays, at 318 State St., Building Trade Section first and third Thursdays, at headquarters, Miscellaneous Section meets first and third Thursdays, at headquarters.
Organization Committee: P. E. Neuman, Chairman, 318 State St.
Finance: A. J. Welch, Phil. Ebel, Aug. Dittmer, Legislative Committee: Victor L. Berger, Frederic Heath, Chairman, 678 Seventh Ave., Vice-Chairman: J. E. Kagi, Chairman: J. E. Kagi, A. Hammer, Wm. Diederich, P. A. Nelson.

ALWAYS DEMAND THE UNION LABEL!

Barber Shops
AL. F. DRESSEN
Imported Cigars
Shaving Parlors,
141 Lincoln Ave.

J. N. BAUER
Shaving Parlor
141 Lincoln Ave.

PHIL. C. KAMMERER
Shaving Parlor
141 Lincoln Ave.

UNION BARBER SHOP
7th W. PARONTO,
611 N. Avenue, Milwaukee.

NIC. NOLL
Shaving and Hair-Dressing Parlor,
791 TWELFTH STREET.

CHAS. HILSE
Cutting & Shaving Parlor
203 MITCHELL STREET.

UNION BARBER SHOP
N. W. ROGOZINSKI,
Proprietor,
141 Madison St., Opp. Post Office.

CHAS. MAROHN
Shaving Parlor, Clean
Shaves and Clean Service,
141 Madison Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

Smoke J. D. Cigars
CENTS STRAIGHT,
MANUFACTURED BY
J. D. MEINLE, 1522 Cherry Street,
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

GEO. C. BIRD
Dry Goods, Notions and
Gent's Furnishings,
FULL LINE OF STATIONERY,
141 Madison Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

J. PETER
Model Bakery,
1423 VLIET STREET
All Orders Promptly Attended To.

ELMER'S UNION MARKET
Fresh, Salted and Layton
Smoked Meats,
141 KINNICKINNICK AVE., Phone South 600
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

S. J. WINNIK
New and Old Stoves, Hardware,
Saw, Woodmenware, Crockery
and Glassware,
1754 Third Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
TELEPHONE CLARK 6532.

THEO. KOESTER
WEST SIDE BOTTLE HOUSE,
Selling and Liquors at Wholesale Prices,
141 Chestnut Street,
Phone 2290, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Winkstein Leaf Tobacco Co.
Importers and Packers of
LEAF TOBACCO,
PHONE WHITE 0151,
141 Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

W. C. LAABS
Pharmacist,
141 Chestnut Street, Corner 20th,
Telephone West 146.

G. UNDERWOOD
PATENTS
107 Wisconsin St.,
Tel. Main 502.

S. Schleiger
Selling Spring Hats Here
141 and 2nd Streets,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

F. SCHMIDT
Sample Room,
141 and 2nd Streets,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

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Federated Trades Council.

Regular Meeting, April 20.—
Delegate Welch in chair. Delegate
Brookhausen vice-chairman. New
delegates seated from Brewery Work-
ers No. 9, Bookbinders, Brass Mol-
ders No. 141, Patrumakers, Flour
and Cereal Workers, Brewery Team-
sters, Typographical 10, Jour. Tail-
ors, Boot and Shoe Workers 351,
Steamfitters, and Boiler Makers 302
(new). The delegates of the Brick-
layers (newly affiliated) were pre-
sent, but neglected to bring their
credentials.

Report of Executive Board. Re-
commendation to council that com-
mittee be appointed to visit local
dealers on behalf of the fight on the
Washington-Crosby flour. Request of
Woodworkers for services of organi-
zation committee granted. Report
that trouble with Cincinnati cooper
firms was settled. Request of United
Garment Workers that union men
call for union label clothing. Busi-
ness Agent Weber reported on the
general conditions throughout the
country. He reported that last year
2,029 railroad men were killed in
the United States, and 50,524 were
injured. There were 1,467 killed
and 3,613 injured in the coal mines
in a year. According to government
reports there are 28,000 children in
the mills of the South at an average
of less than \$1.50 per week. He
spoke of the two labor injunctions
of recent date in Milwaukee, one
against a laundry worker, one
against a laundry worker for
leaving his employer! Reports ap-
proved.

Report of Organization and Grievance
committee. Joint committee
recommended that council purchase

SHERIFF'S SALE.

No. 4037.
STATE OF WISCONSIN—SUPERIOR
COURT—MILWAUKEE COUNTY.
Philip J. Schloesser, as Executor of the
Last Will and Testament of Louis Weyrich,
deceased, Plaintiff vs. John Thoman, Ida
Thoman, his wife, and Frank Thoman, his
son, Defendants. The undersigned, Sheriff
of the Last Will and Testament of
Louis Weyrich, deceased, Helena Thoman,
widow of Louis Weyrich, Plaintiff, and
John Thoman, Ida Thoman, and Frank
Thoman, Defendants, both minors and
children of said Louis Weyrich, deceased,
do hereby certify that the following is a
true and correct copy of the order of the
court, to-wit: Charles Becker, as Ex-
ecutor of the Last Will and Testament of
Louis Weyrich, deceased, Plaintiff, vs. John
Thoman, Ida Thoman, and Frank Thoman,
Defendants, all being children of said Louis
Weyrich, deceased, and August Johannes,
Defendant, not August Johannes, Defendants.

Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale.
By virtue of and pursuant to a judgment
of said Superior Court, in the above en-
titled action, which was entered and dated March
27th, 1903, I shall expose for sale and sell
at public auction, in the hall of the court
house, near the south door fronting on the
parade, in the Seventh Ward of the City of
Milwaukee, in said County, on

Monday, the 10th day of May 1904,
at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., of that day,
all the following described mortgaged prem-
ises, or so much thereof as may be sufficient
to raise the amount due to the plaintiff for
principal, interest and costs, together with
the disbursements of sale and collector's
fee to-wit:

The following described parts of the West
Twenty (20) acres of the South East Quarter
(1/4) of the South East Quarter (1/4) of Section
Eight (8), in Township Seven (7) North, of
Range Twenty-two (22) East, hounded as
follows: First—Commencing at a point
being Twenty-two (22) feet North of the
South East corner of the aforesaid Section,
running thence North One hundred and
Eighty (180) feet, thence East Two hundred
and Ninety-seven (297) feet, thence South
One hundred and Eighty (180) feet, thence
West Two hundred and Ninety-seven (297)
feet to the place of beginning. Second—
Commencing at a point being Eleven hundred
and Four (1104) feet West and Two hundred
and Sixty-seven (267) feet North of the
South East corner of said Section Eight (8),
running thence North Sixty (60) feet, thence
East One hundred and Fourteen (114) feet to
a point on the East line of the above de-
scribed Twenty (20) acres, and thence East
and Eighty-seven (87) feet (287) feet North
of the South East corner thereof, running
thence North One hundred and Twenty (120)
feet, thence East Three hundred and Thirty
(330) feet, thence South One hundred and
Twenty (120) feet, thence East One hundred
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Town Topics by the Town Crier.

In an election it is the victors who celebrate. Who were the victors in the recent city election? Last week we told about how Rose drank champagne with Pfister on the result. We did not tell the whole story, however.

When Goff, who was knifed more viciously than either Anson or Baumgartner were before him by the ultra-capitalistic Stalwarts in his party, when Goff finally realized that he was beaten on election night, he not only hungered for consolation but also felt that he ought to help console with prominent members of his party. Therefore he sadly wended his way to the Hotel Pfister, and asked to see Mr. Pfister. A thoughtless clerk told him the great Republican boss was in Room 30 and so on the second floor and that he could go right up. He went. Timidly he tapped at the door, expecting to see it opened by the sad-faced boss of a re-united, yet re-beaten party, but he was mistaken. When the door swung open he could hardly believe his eyes. There stood Dave Rose, looking in his usual way, while over near the window, trying to hold himself up by the window cord, was the corseted beauty, Johnny Donovan, hilarious in his cups, and with his hair standing out from his classic head like prize bunches of Delaware grapes. Near by was Jim Stover, fairly drizzling the champagne that was coming too fast for his well known temperance proclivities. And there were several others, all bibulous and exalted. Poor Goff! He felt a suspicion somehow that he was out of place. The surprised silence was painful. There was a sudden

chill that frapped the very wine in the glasses. For once his ready flow of guff forsook him, and muttering a few commonplaces, he sadly passed down to the street again.

In an election it is the victors who celebrate, as we remarked before!

As the time approaches for the Milwaukee dailies to sign a new scale with the Typographical union there are renewed rumors that there is an understanding between the several papers, inspired by the national open shop movement, to refuse to make a new agreement. It would seem, however, that the papers would learn by certain experiences they have had, or at least from the recent experience of the Sentinel. That paper printed several editorials maligning the leaders of the labor movement of Colorado and shamelessly attacking the personal character of Mother Jones. The Trades Council, in sheer self respect, was forced to denounce the editorials, and as a result the Sentinel lost so many subscribers among the working class that the editor was called to account by the owners of the paper and ordered to stop defaming leaders in the labor movement. The Sentinel is now striving in all sorts of ways to regain the lost confidence of the working people to whom it must look for a certain fraction of its support. The Milwaukee newspapers all scramble to get subscribers in the working class districts, partly for the money it brings in direct, and partly because advertisers will not advertise unless they circulate among the working districts. They ought to take a warning from the Sentinel's experience. Running non-union papers may not pay!

A young lawyer named Schintz, who as justice of the peace in the Twenty-second ward, was succeeded by a Social-Democrat, has refused to give up the office at the prompt

FOR SALE.
\$1000 Lot 30x120 Cottage and Barn on Donnan Street, near Auer Ave.
\$2100 Lot 30x120 1 1/2 story House on 28th St., \$200. Balance small monthly payments.
W. A. DUNN & CO.,
201 Grand Avenue, Room 9.
Phone Main 991.

FOR SALE.
HOUSES, LOTS & FARMS. Improved and unimproved farms in all parts of the state for sale or exchange. Have several fine farms with stock, machinery and good buildings, which I will sell cheap or exchange for city property.
BERNAT & COBUS,
Room 30, Citizens' Trust Building,
Corner Oneida and Market Streets.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
Highest Cash Price paid for Furniture, Stoves, Carpets, Tools, Etc., at
I. SOREF, 415-417 Third Street,
Phone White 9162.
Orders by mail or given in person will be promptly attended to.

For Sale or Exchange.
94 acres near Beloitville with good house and barn, @ \$90.00 per acre.
Inquire of **PETER KUNZ,**
Room 22 Metropolitan Block, N. E. Cor. 3rd & State
Telephone Main 2869.

Wm. Gerhard
907
THIRD STREET

WM. JANDT, Tailor,
AND DEALER IN
Gents' Furnishings.
Union Hats at Moderate Prices.
705 Muskego Ave.
Cor. Mitchell St.

Dr. CLAUDE F. RAY,
...DENTIST...
MASONIC BUILDING, Opposite Court House Park.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.

FOR PHOTOS GO TO
W. J. Wollensack Studio
300 NATIONAL AVE
MILWAUKEE

GOOD COAL
Perfectly Screened.
Bureau to a White Ash.
You get satisfactory results by trying the
FETTE & MEYER COAL CO.
J. R. STOUTHAMER, Pres.
35 ONEIDA STREET,
Phone Main 98. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

BEN. KORNBERGER & BRO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Weiss Beer, Soda and Mineral Waters
578 TWENTY-THIRD STREET,
Phone 590 West. Milwaukee, Wis.

ing of City Atty. Runge, on the ground that a Social-Democrat does not deserve to have full citizen rights, and also because the Social-Democrat is a German. On the first proposition even the Sentinel was forced to make fun of the young legal skate, and on the German proposition the people of Milwaukee, many of whom are Germans, will very likely have something to say on Schintz' further political ambitions.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE!
All readers, friends, sympathizers and socialists in Wisconsin will please take notice that the big picnic of Wisconsin Social Democrats will be held at Schlitz Park, Sunday July 17, 1904! You are requested to bear the date in mind in making your appointments, arrangements for vacations, picnics, sociables and other engagements. This notice is also given this early to avoid Branches and Unions from arranging for occasions which might conflict with the big Picnic.

THE BASKET SOCIAL
given by the Woman's Socialist Club at Harmonie Hall, First avenue and Mineral street, Wednesday evening, April, 27, at 8 P. M., promises to be an enjoyable affair.

Following is the program:
Song by Johnson and Budnik.
Spanish Dance and Song by Mrs. L. Bekhardt.
Music and Song by Ald. Melos.
Sketch. Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde.
Auction of Baskets.
The Social-Democratic Orchestra will furnish the music. The entertainment will be followed by dancing. Admission free to all Social-Democrats and friends. Comrades, attend this social and help raise funds to carry on our work and pay the campaign deficit.

The Nineteenth ward branch, S. D. P., will hold a series of debates, to take place every fourth Wednesday of the month at Eckelmann's hall, 3109 Lisbon ave. All Nineteenth ward citizens are invited.

Have you the necessary pluck to invest \$2.00 in five Herald postal cards, which will bring you back \$2.50? Will you back your Socialistic principles to this extent?

HEADQUARTERS FOR GAS RANGES
Detroit Jewel, New Process, Famous Clark's Jewels, Gasolene, Etc.
Samples of the Milwaukee Gas Co.'s Ranges are exhibited on our floor, and will be sold at their low prices—pipes and connections free.
Peter Paulus Hardware Co.
467 Third and 810 Chestnut St.

Emerson Shoes
Are Strictly Union Made.
GIVE THEM A TRIAL AND YOU WILL WEAR NO OTHER.
We carry a \$2.00 Union-Made Working Shoe.

SCHICK & DUCEY
GRAND AVE. & THIRD STREET.
Open Evenings.

E. E. PLUM
HATTER & FURNISHER
HATS, CAPS
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS
491 Eleventh Ave.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

COUPON.
Cut this out and bring it to THEO. SCHELLE, 316 WEST WATER STREET, You will get something for it.

THE DOERFLINGER LEG
PATENTED, best in the World, with new ANKLE JOINT, new FOOT OF FELT, new form of SOCKET and SLIP SOCKET. Comfortable, noiseless, durable. ARMS and HANDS for practical use. STEEL BRACES, TRUSSES, ELASTIC SUPPORTERS, HOSE, etc. Catalogues free.
DOERFLINGER ARTIFICIAL LIMB COMPANY.
442 City Hall Square, Milwaukee, Wis.

THE THEATER.

ALHAMBRA THEATER.
A season of vaudeville will be inaugurated at the Alhambra on Sunday, commencing with the matinee. Two performances will be given daily. Manager Miller announces



Tahara's Troupe of Arabs at the Alhambra.

that the biggest stars in vaudeville have been secured. Hopkins' unexcelled vaudeville organization will be the opening attraction.

STAR THEATER.
The appearance of Rice and Barton at the Star Theater is a real letter event. Their Rose Hill English Folly Company opens a week's engagement on Sunday afternoon. "The Baby Trust" and "A Peep Behind the Scenes" are the titles of the burlesque that will be presented.

CRYSTAL THEATER.
Burtino and Walters, the acrobatic wire kings, lead the new bill at the Crystal Theater. A Ladies' souvenir matinee will be given Wednesday and Friday, at which time children under 12 years will be admitted for 5 cents.

ONE DOLLAR VALUE FOR FIFTY CENTS.

10 copies Benson's "Confessions of Capitalism," 28 pages, @ 5 cts. .50
5 copies "An Appeal to the Workers," 24 pages, @ 5 cts. .25
1 copy "The Truth about Socialism" by John Collins, 112 pages .25

All of the above sent to any address in the U. S. on receipt of 50 cts. The books for propaganda. Will be given free as a premium for three new subscriptions at 50 cts each. Social-Democratic Herald, 344 Sixth st., Milwaukee, Wis.

WISCONSIN STATE BOARD.
The State Executive Board met April 10, all resident members being present except H. Tuttle. Resolutions were granted to Bohemian branch in Racine, to Bohemian branch in Tenth Ward of Milwaukee, to English branch in Second Ward of Milwaukee, to Eighth Ward of Sheboygan, to First precinct of Town of Greenfield, and to First precinct of Town of Lake upon payment of dues. Bills were allowed as follows: \$74.31 to C. D. Thompson for services, \$2.80 for out of Thompson, \$30.02 to Nicholas Klein for services, \$9.50 to F. Blockhausen for expenses to Manitowish, and \$4.74 to Riverside Printing Company for printing dates. It was voted that State Secretary Gaylord be given the territory of Racine, Kenosha, Milwaukee, Waukesha, Ozaukee, Washington and Sheboygan Counties as his special field. The board also voted to invite Carl D. Thompson to become state organizer of Wisconsin, on condition of his assuming the financial risk. A motion was carried to employ a stenographer for half time.

FORM OF WILL.
I do hereby give, devise, and bequeath to "The Milwaukee Social Democratic Publishing Company," incorporated, the sum of (or if other property, describe the property.)
If there are inheritance or legacy taxes at the time of executing my will, please kindly say (if you so wish) that they are to be paid from the estate.

BE SURE not to forget to cut out the COUPON of

THEO. SCHELLE
and get something for it.
316 West Water Street.

THE GERMAN HEALING INSTITUTE
HEALS SUCCESSFULLY
GOUT AND RHEUMATISM
IN EVERY CASE
and Agrees to Return Money
If not Successful.

O. BAHNER, German Graduate,
Naturalist Physician.
1016 WALNUT STREET, MILWAUKEE.

SHUR-ON
SHUR-ON EYEGLASSES

IF THINE EYES
Offend thee, do not pluck them out, and cast them from thee, but call at.....

Julius Lando's Optical Institute,
419 East Water Street
and get fitted in a pair of his celebrated glasses. ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain.

State Secretary's Report for March.

Balance, March 1.....\$4.50
Dues Received—
1 of Algona.....\$2.50
0 of Sheboygan......70
5 of Kenosha.....3.00
4 of Sheboygan......50
Bohemian branch, Milw. 2.40
1 of Neenah.....4.30
1 of Green Bay.....4.50
4 of Two Rivers.....3.00
1 of Town of Greenfield......90
1 of Chilton.....4.05
1 of Tomahawk.....2.80
1 of Marshfield.....1.95
1 of Superior.....5.75
1 of Sheboygan.....1.65
14 of Milwaukee (Engl.) 6.30
1 of Waukesha.....3.00

Monthly Pledges—
Kiel pledges.....3.75
Chas. Blodgett......25

Campaign Fund—
South Side Women's Socialist Club.....4.75
1 of Waukesha......15

For services of F. G. Strickland at Poyettville and Wyocena.....10.00
For services of U. D. Thomson and J. M. Work at Pattern-makers' Association.....10.00
For services of A. M. Simons at Kiel.....5.00
Sale of leaflets.....8.65
Sale of buttons.....3.90
For posters to Rhinelander......70
Loan of E. H. Thomas.....20.00

Balance March 31.....\$120.66

State Treasurer's Report.
Mar 1, Cash on hand.....\$7.12
Receipts from state secy 30.32

Expenditures.
H. W. Bistorius, office rent for state secy.....\$5.90
Norma Ahrens, 24 days stenographer services.....2.25
W. R. Gaylord, for 2 weeks salary, to Mar. 5.....20.00
W. R. Gaylord, for 1 week salary to Mar. 12.....10.00
Wis. Telephone Co. for long distance services.....3.25
F. Blockhausen, expenses to Sheboygan.....7.00
E. H. Thomas for getting office cleaned.....1.00
E. H. Thomas, express charges to Eau Claire......40
E. H. Thomas, express charges to Rhinelander......40
E. H. Thomas, express charges on Thompson posters.....1.10
E. H. Thomas, telegrams and stationery.....1.95
Germania Publ. Co. for mailing tubes.....1.90
E. H. Thomas for postage to Feb. 7, 1904.....20.92

Total.....\$76.07
Total receipts.....\$97.44
Expenditures.....\$76.07
April 1, Cash on hand.....\$20.77
J. Reinert, Treas.

MILWAUKEE BRANCHES.

FIRST WARD BRANCH meets every second Monday in the month at 8 p. m. at 602 Market st. Richard L. Schmitt, Secy.
SECOND WARD BRANCH meets every third Friday of the month, cor. Fourth and Chestnut sts. Fritz Kohl, 1220 Cal Spring ave. Secy.
THIRD WARD BRANCH meets second and fourth Fridays at 203 Milwaukee st. Frank Thierberg, Secy.
FOURTH WARD BRANCH meets first and third Thursdays at 428 1/2 corner st. B. H. Helmig, Jr. Secy.
FIFTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursdays at 382 W. Washington st. Fred Witte, Secy.
SIXTH WARD BRANCH meets every second and fourth Wednesdays of the month, 8 p. m. at 304 Fourth street. Chas. Griesbach, Secy.
SEVENTH WARD BRANCH meets first and third Thursdays at 609 Grove ave. George Hunsel, Secy.
EIGHTH WARD BRANCH meets every second and fourth Friday at 8 p. m. Washington st. Fred Krueger, Secy.
NINTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday of the month at 1216 Cherry st. Ed. Berner, Secy.
TENTH WARD BRANCH meets on the first and third Friday of the month at Wisconsin Hall, Le and Twelfth sts. Carl P. Dietz, Secy.
ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH meets every second and fourth Sunday at 1826 Fond du Lac Ave. Frank Norvik, Secy.
TWELFTH WARD BRANCH meets every 2nd and 4th Friday of the month. Oscar Wild, 603 Grand st. Secy.
THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets first and third Thursdays at 807 Kinickianale ave. George Hunsel, Secy.
FOURTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Sunday, at 715 Greenish st. at p. John Lewandowski, Secy.
FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Tuesday at 1620 Villet street. C. Zainer, Secy.
SIXTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets second and fourth Wednesday at Odd Fellows hall, Kinickianale and Foster aves. John Roberts, Secy.
SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets second and fourth Wednesday at Odd Fellows hall, Kinickianale and Foster aves. John Roberts, Secy.
EIGHTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets second and fourth Friday evenings at 487 Grand st. cor. 4th and 5th. Wallace Hill, Secy.
NINETEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every second and fourth Wednesday in the month in Eckelmann's hall, 3109 Lisbon ave. Louis Baler, Secy.
TWENTIETH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday of the month in Herman Petrats hall, 1100 20th st. cor. 2nd and Locust streets. Ed. H. Zinn, Secy.
TWENTY-FIRST WARD BRANCH meets every first Tuesday at 1219 Hudson st. cor. Chambers. Victor L. Berger, Secy.
TWENTY-SECOND WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Friday of each month at N. Peterson's Hall, 2114 North ave. George Moerschel, Secy.
TWENTY-THIRD WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Friday at Breese-meyer's hall, 417 Fifteenth ave. cor. Washington. Fred. Rehdorf, Secy.
POLISH BRANCH meets first Sunday, 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at 771 Seventh st. M. Gornell, Secy.
TOWN MILWAUKEE BRANCH meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m. Lehman's Hall, Teutonia and Kent. Alb. Werner, Secy.
THE CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE meets every 2nd and 4th Mondays of the month at 215 State street, third floor. E. J. Melms, Secy.
THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC GERMAN VEREIN VOEWARTS meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. at 214 North ave. Heinrich Schiller, Secy.

It's Time To Change.

Give your faithful but tired Winter Suit a rest.

A few days ago it took courage to wear a Spring Suit.

Now it takes more courage to keep on your Winter "duds."

If you knew how many of the best dressed men you meet were wearing Suits bought here you'd be surprised.

\$10, \$12, \$15, \$18 up to \$25.00 is our scale of prices on Spring Suits.

LACHENMAIER & CO.
Corner Third and State Streets,
THE DAYLIGHT CLOTHING STORE.

Snowball Washers
Are Built on the Right Principles

and do their work in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. We have yet to hear of a single complaint from the hundreds of customers to whom we have sold them.

PH. GROSS HDW. CO.,
126-128 Grand Avenue.
"IF IT'S FROM GROSS IT'S GOOD"

YOUR SUCCESS
Depends Upon Your Appearance.

If so let us improve your appearance. We are confident of our ability to please you. Try our Made-to-Order Suits at \$20.

ALL OUR SUITS HAVE THE TAILORS UNION LABEL.

AUGUST ROHM & CO., Tailors,
284 West Water Street, Corner Cedar.

We Don't Want

ANYONE to go away dissatisfied. We will guarantee that if you will take time to see our line of

SPRING SUITS

that you will find what you want at a price you want to pay for it. Overalls, Shirts, Hats, Neckwear and other good things to wear to stock.

ALL BEARING THE UNION LABEL.

REINECK BROS.,
717-719 12th Street, Corner Lloyd.

Barrett's
A GOOD PLACE TO TRADE.

Barrett's
Barrett's

JOHN SCHUETZ,
The Leading Clothier and Merchant Tailor.
957-959 HOWELL AVE., Cor. Kinnickinnic.

CUSTOM TAILORS
UNION LABEL

Our stock of union-made spring suits, and latest style, is now complete. We have the largest stock of union-made suits and furnishings in the city at popular prices.

NOTICE: If you want a first-class UNION-MADE suit you can get it here at our tailors are union men and we have the Union Label.

NOW READY! NOW READY! NOW READY!
WHAT MUST WE DO TO BE SAVED?
A new propaganda booklet, designed to interest non-socialists and prepare the way for a study of Socialism.
BY VICTOR L. BERGER.
THIS OFFICE.—Per copy 2 cts. Per hundred 50 cts. Per thousand \$4.50.—

ALHAMBRA.
Week Starting Matinee To-morrow.
Res'd Seats
Hopkins' Big Show.
10 AND 25c
Next Attraction: THE GAME KEEPER.

STAR THEATER.
Commencing To-morrow Matinee. TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.
PRICES: Rice & Barton's Rose Hill ENGLISH FOLLY CO. Ladies Matinee Friday
10, 20, 30c
Next Attr.: Trans-Atlantic Extrav. Co.

CRYSTAL THEATER.
178 Second St., Near Grand Ave.
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Matinee Every Day 2 to 5. Nights 8 to 11.
A RESORT FOR LADIES, CHILDREN AND GENTLEMEN.
MOTION PICTURES.
Admission 10 cts. including Seat.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS.
Ernst Kreiter's Concert Hall
790 THIRD STREET, Near North Avenue.
Good Singers and Comedians always on hand.—First Class Orchestra.
Change of Program Weekly.
Miller's Celebrated "Beat" on Tap.

J. Bruett & Son
Clothing, Furnishings, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Mittens, Underwear, Hosiery, Shirts, Neckwear, Etc.
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